AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1-22. (Cancelled).

23. (Currently Amended): A method of treating a *Flaviviridae* virus infection of a mammal, wherein the infection is mediated at least in part by the binding of a *Flaviviridae* virus effector molecule on the *Flaviviridae* virus to a DC-Specific ICAM-Grabbing Nonintegrin (DC-SIGN) receptor of the mammal to be treated, the method comprising:

administering to the mammal a molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the *Flaviviridae* virus effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor ~~by greater than 80%~~ to thereby treat the *Flaviviridae* virus infection.

24. (Original): The method of claim 23, wherein the mammal is a human.

25. (Original): The method of claim 23, wherein the *Flaviviridae* viral infection is a Dengue virus infection and the *Flaviviridae* effector molecule is a Dengue effector molecule.

26. (Original): The method of claim 25, wherein the Dengue virus effector molecule is a molecular constituent of the Dengue virus envelope.

27. (Original): The method of claim 26, wherein the molecular constituent of the Dengue virus envelope is a Dengue virus envelope glycoprotein.

28. (Original): The method of claim 27, wherein the Dengue virus envelope glycoprotein is Dengue virus E glycoprotein.

29. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 25, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the Dengue virus effector molecule, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor.

30. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 28, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the Dengue virus E glycoprotein, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor.

31. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 30, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a recombinantly produced protein.

32. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 25, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is an antibody.

33. (Original): The method of 32, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

34. (Original): The method of claim 33, wherein the mammal is a human and the monoclonal antibody is humanized.

35-71. (Cancelled).

72. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 23, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a mannosylated molecule.

73. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 72, wherein the mannosylated molecule is mannan.

74. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 25, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a mannosylated molecule.

75. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 74, wherein the mannosylated molecule is mannan.

76. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 28, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a mannosylated molecule.

77. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 76, wherein the mannosylated molecule is mannan.

78. (Currently Amended): A method of inhibiting entry of a *Flaviviridae* virus into a cell of a mammal that expresses a DC-SIGN receptor, wherein entry of the *Flaviviridae* virus into the cell of the mammal is mediated at least in part by binding of a *Flaviviridae* virus effector molecule on the *Flaviviridae* virus to the DC-SIGN receptor on the cell of the mammal, the method comprising:

administering to the mammal a molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor;

wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of the *Flaviviridae* virus effector molecule to the DC-SIGN receptor ~~by greater than 80%~~ to thereby inhibit entry of the *Flaviviridae* virus into the cell.

79. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 78, wherein the mammal is a human.

80. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 78, wherein the *Flaviviridae* viral infection is a Dengue virus infection and the *Flaviviridae* effector molecule is a Dengue effector molecule.

81. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 80, wherein the Dengue virus effector molecule is a molecular constituent of the Dengue virus envelope.

82. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 81, wherein the molecular constituent of the Dengue virus envelope is a Dengue virus envelope glycoprotein.

83. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 82, wherein the Dengue virus envelope glycoprotein is Dengue virus E glycoprotein.

84. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 80, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the Dengue virus effector molecule, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor.

85. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 83, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the Dengue virus E glycoprotein, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor.

86. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 85, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a recombinantly produced protein.

87. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 80, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is an antibody.

88. (Previously Presented): The method of 87, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

89. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 88, wherein the mammal is a human and the monoclonal antibody is humanized.

90. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 78, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a mannosylated molecule.

91. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 90, wherein the mannosylated molecule is mannan.

92. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 80, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a mannosylated molecule.

93. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 92, wherein the mannosylated molecule is mannan.

94. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 83, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a mannosylated molecule.

95. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 94, wherein the mannosylated molecule is mannan.

96. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 23, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the Dengue virus effector molecule, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor.

97. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 23, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is an antibody.

98. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 78, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the Dengue virus effector molecule, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor.

99. (Currently Amended): The method of claim [[78]] 98, wherein the binding moiety is ~~molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises~~ a binding

moiety of the Dengue virus E glycoprotein~~, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor~~.

100. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 78, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is an antibody.

101. (New): The method of claim 25, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a recombinantly produced protein.

102. (New): The method of claim 80, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor is a recombinantly produced protein.

103. (New): The method of claim 96, wherein the molecule that specifically binds to the DC-SIGN receptor comprises a binding moiety of the Dengue virus E glycoprotein, wherein the binding moiety specifically binds to the DC SIGN receptor.